

**Directions:** Translate into Latin paying close attention to purpose clauses and jussive subjunctives.

The priests hurry in order to pray to Apollo. (pray = oro, orare)

Sacerdotes festinant ut Apolloni orent.

The priests hurried in order to pray to Apollo.

Sacerdotes festinavit ut Apolloni orent.

Caesar said to Quintus and Marcus and to the tribune of the soldiers: "Let the men fight bravely in order to not fall in battle and lose our city." *Dixit Caesar Quinto Marcōque et tribuno militum: "Virī pugnent fortiter ne in proelio labentur et urbem nostram perdant."*

**Indirect Speech practice:** Caesar said to Quintus (that) the men will fight bravely.

Caesar dixit Quinto viros pugnuros esse fortiter.

Let us linger (cesso, -are) in front of the temple, I came (venio, venire, vēni) in order to hear (that we may hear) the oracle and to know (we may know) the future.

Cessemus in fronte templi, vēni ut oraculum audiamus et futura sciamus.

**Mood Recognition: Directions:** In the list below the verbs are either **indicative** or **subjunctive**. Label each with an **I** or **S** according to the mood and then translate.

occidit	I	s/he falls
occidat	S	s/he may fall
dicatis	S	y'all may speak
dicitis	I	y'all speak
moneam	S	I may warn
moneo	I	I warn
audiemus	I	We will hear
audiamus	S	We may hear

## Verb Parsing

Given the form: interficimus what is its, person / number / tense / mood / voice? 1 / Pl / Pres / Ind. / Act

Given the form vetabat what is its, person / number / tense / mood / voice? 3rd / S / Imperf / Ind. / act

Given the form ducatis what is its, person / number / tense / mood / voice? 2nd / Pl. / Pres / Subj. / act

Given the form pugnent what is its, person / number / tense / mood / voice? 3 / Pl / Pres. / subj / act

Given the form amavissem what is its, person / number / tense / mood / voice? 1 / S / Pluperf / Subj. / act

Given the form dicemur what is its, person / number / tense / mood / voice? 1 / Pl. / Future / Ind. / Pass

Given the form laudati estis what is its, person / number / tense / mood / voice? 2 / Pl / Perf. / Ind / pass



**Mythology:** Based on the pictures and your memory, briefly summarize (5-7 sentences) the plot of the myth of Jason, Medea & The Golden Fleece which we read and translated.

Various

**Jussive & Purpose Clause recognition:** In the following sentences, circle any Jussive subjunctives, and underline any Purpose clauses. **Then translate**

a. Visne mecum venire ut Delphos visamus? (Vis-ne = "do you want?")

Do you want to come with me to visit Delphi?

b. Tandem Quintus, "age," inquit, "festinamus, ne nox nobis incidat antequam advenerimus."

At last, Quintus said, "Come on, we are going lest night fall on us before we arrive."

c. "Collem ascendamus ut templum Apollinis videamus."

OR: so that night does not fall

"Let's climb the hill to see the temple of Apollo."

d. Incipiamus! (incipio, incipere, [3<sup>rd</sup> conjugation] = to begin)

Let's begin.

e. Libros legamus ne in insipientiam labamur. \*insipientia, -ae f. = foolishness \*lego, legere = read

Let's read books in order not to slip into foolishness,  
or: lest we slip

**Subjunctive production:** In the following sentences, provide the correct form of the verb based on the infinitive provided and then translate.

Ex.: Quintus collem descendit ut coloniam videat .(videre)

*Quintus descends the hill in order that he may see the farm / in order to see the farm.*

1. Mater filiae imperat ne in via ludat .(ludere) *ludo, -ere 3<sup>rd</sup>*
2. Puella patri persuadet\* ut se ad forum ducat .(ducere) *-3<sup>rd</sup>*  
\*persuadeo, persuadere, persuasi
3. Filia matrem rogat ut se ad forum ducat .(ducere)
4. Magister Yonker festinat ad ludum ne sero adveniat .(advenire) *-4<sup>th</sup>*
5. Marcus et Scintilla ad scholam festinant ut studeant .(studere) *-stu! 2<sup>nd</sup>*
6. Mr. Yonker et Mr. Clausen cibum facient ut cibō fruantur .(frui, frui -\*3<sup>rd</sup> conj. deponent!)

### Sample Translation Passages

**Directions:** Translate in the lines provided.

Postridie cum primum in navem rediissent,  
magister nautis imperavit ut navem solverent.

Reliquum iter sine casu confectum est. tertio die litus Asiae  
(10) conspexerunt meridieque ad portum Ephesi advenerunt. Quintus  
Pompeiusque in urbem festinaverunt et, cum in foro sederent, militi  
cuidam occurrerunt qui cum Bruto militabat. Ei persuaserunt ut se  
ad exercitum duceret. Sine mora iter inierunt et sub vesperem ad  
castra advenerunt.

See answer on your translation guide,  
chapter 35, lines 7-14.

**Directions:** Translate the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

The context: Quintus returns to his homeland and a farmer tells him what has happened:

Colonus Quintum tristis aspexit. 'nonne scis' inquit, 'quid acciderit?  
nonne audivisti quantam cladem colonia nostra passa sit?' Quintus  
'quid dicis?' inquit; 'quid accidit? dic mihi ubi parentes mei sint.'  
ille 'parentes tuos hic non invenies. namque abierunt. age, Quinte,  
(5) sub arbore sede et me audi. ego omnia tibi narrabo.

'Octavianus, cum ad Italiam a Graecia rediisset, legiones  
dimisit; necesse erat agros militibus veteranis dare. constituit igitur  
agros adimere eis civitatibus quae suas partes non adiuverant  
veteranisque eos dividere.

Answer is your translation guide,  
chp. 39 lines 1-9

### Grammar and comprehension:

Analyze *querebantur*: Person / Number / Tense / Mood / Voice 3 / Pl / Imperf. / Indic. / Active (deponent)

What case and number is *veteranīs*? (veteranus, -i m.) Dative plural

What tense, mood and voice is *dividere*?

Present  
Infinitive  
Active

**Directions:** Translate the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

From Chp 34

Postero die Pompeius Quinto excitato 'age, Quinte,' inquit,

'collem ascendamus ut templum Apollinis videamus.' viam sacram

(30) lente ascenderunt. ianuae templi apertae erant. a fronte homines

nonnulli sedebant Pythiam expectantes. mox Pythia ipsa a

sacerdote adducta est, veste pura induta ramumque laurus manu

gerens. in adytum descendit. deinde murmura audita sunt ex adyto

sonantia; Pythia a deo commota, oraculum divinum edebat.

(35) murmura desierunt. Pythia ex adyto ascendit oculisque ad terram

demissis e templo tacita exiit. sacerdos oraculum in tabula

scriptum supplici tradidit. Ille tabulam summa reverentia acceptam

perlegit deoque gratias egit.

Quintus, hanc caerimoniam tam veterem spectans, penitus

(40) commotus est. Ad statuam Apollinis, quae in ultima parte templi

stabat, se vertit; manus ad caelum sustulit deumque oravit ut

propitius sibi esset.

Answer: Chp. 34 translation guide.

## Deponent Verb Practice

Directions: translate the following verbs from English to Latin or Latin to English, pay close attention to tenses:

loquimur - We talk	We followed - <i>secuti/ae sumus</i>
visus es - You seemed	He talks with - <i>colloquitur</i>
oribamini - Y'all were arriving	I slip - <i>labor</i>
egressi estis - Y'all went out	They tried - <i>conati/ae sunt</i>
locutus sum - I spoke	Y'all went back - <i>regressi/ae estis</i>
moritur - s/he dies	You were complaining - <i>querebaris</i>
moratur - s/he delays	They went in - <i>ingressi/ae sunt</i>
regressa est - <u>She</u> went back	I will try - <i>conabor</i>
passi sumus - We suffered	S/He will speak - <i>loquetur</i>
vereris - you fear	They enjoyed - <i>fructi/ae sunt</i>
lapsae sunt - They slipped/fell	Y'all fell - <i>lapsi/ae estis</i>
lapsae erant - They had fallen	

Practice Sentences using Deponent verbs:

The republic of Rome (Roma, -ae f.) was slipping into civil war when all the citizens suffered.

*Respublica Romae in bellum civile labebatur ubi omnes cives passi sunt.*

You seem wicked, O Augustus! (Voc. Of Augustus: Auguste)

*(Tu) videris scelestus, o Auguste!*

Equi boni in foro Romano currere conabantur.

*The good horses were trying to run in the Roman forum.*

She delayed in the house and then set out.

*Morata est in casā et tum profecta est.*  
(indomō)



Hic (here) diu in agro manebam et cum amicis loquebar. Oriar et celerrime progrediar ad urbem.  
**Ablatives Absolute**

Translate the following Ablatives Absolute into natural English

1. duce versō  
with the king (h. been) turned  
since the boy was avoided  
puerō vitatō
  2. rege prohibitō (h. been)  
w/ the king n. prevented  
with the school avoided  
scholā vitatā / ludō vitatō
  3. equīs ostentīs  
w/ the horses shown  
with the shield offered  
scutō praebītō
  4. insulā petitā  
w/ the island sought  
with the birds dying  
avibus morientibus
  5. telō pressō  
with the javelin pressed  
since the sheep was killed  
ove interfectā
  6. militibus luctis (lugeo, -ere, luxi, luctum = to mourn)  
with the soldiers (h. been mourned)
- MORE.....
1. proeliō desitō with battle (h. been) ceased / stopped
  2. bellō pugnatō with war (h. been) fought
  3. casā confectā with the house (h. been) finished
  4. clade visā with the disaster (h. been) seen
  5. militibus proelium coniungentibus  
with the soldiers joining battle

More Into Latin!

6. Since the wars were prevented (Use: bellum, -i n. prohibeo, -bere, -bui, prohibitum)  
bellis prohibitis
7. once the impious king was punished (impus, a, um rex, regis m. punio, -ire, -ivi, punitum)  
impiō rege punitō
8. With the javelin breaking the enemy's shield telō scutum hostis frangente
9. With the girl relaxing\* in the house, and the work\* having been finished...

\*relax = quiesco, quiescere, quievi, quietum

\*labor, laboris m.

puellā in casā quiescente et labore confectō...

## Other Culture Topics

Describe and explain the Roman Civil war in 5-7 sentences. Make sure you answer the following questions in your response: What event caused it (who was killed?);

Make sure you use these terms / personalities in your response :

Caesar	Brutus	Octavian	power vacuum	
	Cassius	Antony	Philippi	44 B.C.E. 42 B.C.E.

[illegible]

**Culture Question:**

Did the Roman empire fall because of outside, uncontrollable forces, or because of internal failures of leadership? You must choose a side. Use Examples from your DBQ

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# Indirect Speech Practice

1 Dico me meos amicos laudare. *I say (that) I praise my friends.*

2 Dico te meos amicos laudare.

*I say (that) you praise my friends.*

3 Dico eum meos amicos laudare *I say (that) he praises my friends.*

4 Dīcunt eum novās terrās invēnisse. *They say he found new lands.*

5 Dīcunt Caesarem ā puerō Graecō iuvārī. *They say Caesar is ... (iuvo, -vare = help) ... helped by a Greek boy.*

6 Dīcunt se ad urbem adventuros esse. *(advenio = arrive)*

*They say (that) they will arrive at the city.*

7 Dixerunt Bruntum Populum Romanum prodidisse.

*They said that Brutus had betrayed the Rom. people*

8 They know that the horses are good. *Sciunt equos bonos esse.*

9 Plato says that he founded a school. (schola, -ae, f.) *Plato dicit se scholam condidisse.*

10 Plato says that he will found a school. *Plato dicit se scholam conditūrum esse.*

11 Plato says that he founds a school. *Plato dicit se scholam condere.*

12. Mr. Anderson believes (that) he sees a horse in school. (believe = credo, credere, credidi, creditus)

*Mr. A credit se videre equum in scholā.*

13. Mr. Anderson believes (that) he will see a horse in school.

*Mr. A credit se visurum esse ...*

14. Mr. Anderson believes (that) he saw a horse in school. *Mr. A credit se vidisse ...*

## Pronoun – is, ea, id

**Directions:** Write all the forms of the pronoun **is, ea, id** in singular and plural & translate!

	SINGULAR				PLURAL		
	M	F	N		M	F	N
Nom	_____	_____	_____		_____	_____	_____
Gen	_____	_____	_____		_____	_____	_____
Dat	_____	_____	_____		_____	_____	_____
Acc	_____	_____	_____		_____	_____	_____
Abl	_____	_____	_____		_____	_____	_____

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Verb Synopsis Verb: augeo, augēre, auxi, auctum = I increase Person and Number 3rd sing.

## Indicative mood

	Active	Meaning	Passive	Meaning
Present	auget	s/he increases	augetur	s/he/it is increased
Imperfect	augebat	s/he was increasing	augebatur	s/he/it was (being) increased
Future	augebit	s/he will increase	augebitur	s/he/it will be increased
Perfect	auxit	s/he increased	auct <sup>-us/-a</sup> est	s/he was increased
Pluperfect	auxerat	s/he had increased	auct <sup>-us/-a</sup> erat	s/he had been increased
Future Perf.	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX

## Subjunctive mood

	Active	Meaning	Passive	Meaning
Present ( <u>we fear a liar</u> )	augeat	s/he may increase	augeatur	s/he may be increased
Imperfect ( <u>infinitive+ending</u> )	augeret	s/he might increase	augeretur	s/he might be increased
Future	Doesn't Exist	Doesn't Exist	Doesn't Exist	Doesn't Exist
Perfect	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Pluperfect	auxisset	s/he might have increased	XXXXX	XXXXX
Future Perf.	Doesn't Exist	Doesn't Exist	Doesn't Exist	Doesn't Exist

**Infinitives**

**Active**

Present augere

Perfect auxisse

Future aucturus esse  
          a  
          um

**Passive**

augeri

auctus esse  
          a  
          um

XXXX

**Participles**

**Active**

Present augens,  
          (augentis)

Perfect X

Future aucturus, a, um

**Passive**

X

auctus, a, um

X

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These are all the derivatives we have covered this year in Latin III/IV. On the final you will be asked to choose seven from this list (*your choice*) to either parse in the usual way (like our derivatives forms) or use in a new sentence.

To prepare well then, choose 9 of these to study and know well, including how to use them in a sentence correctly. Practice spaces are given below.

unilaterally	indubitably	conscientious	opere	cogitate	egress	relapse	expostulate
punitive	incessant	inconsolable	conjoined	disoriented		intervals	
loquacious	cornucopia	regressive	prescient	fortuitous		incubating	intuition

Derivative 1: (Write chosen word here):

Prefix

Root

Suffix

\_\_\_\_\_

Latin Root word: \_\_\_\_\_

Deriv. Part of Speech: \_\_\_\_\_

Meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

New Sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

Derivative 2: (Write chosen word here):

Prefix

Root

Suffix

\_\_\_\_\_

Latin Root word: \_\_\_\_\_

Deriv. Part of Speech: \_\_\_\_\_

Meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

New Sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

Derivative 3: (Write chosen word here):

Prefix

Root

Suffix

\_\_\_\_\_

Latin Root word: \_\_\_\_\_

Deriv. Part of Speech: \_\_\_\_\_

Meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

New Sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

Derivative 4: (Write chosen word here):

Prefix

Root

Suffix

\_\_\_\_\_

Latin Root word: \_\_\_\_\_

Deriv. Part of Speech: \_\_\_\_\_

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Meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

New Sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

Derivative 5: (Write chosen word here):

Prefix

Root

Suffix

\_\_\_\_\_

Latin Root word: \_\_\_\_\_ Deriv. Part of Speech: \_\_\_\_\_

Meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

New Sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

Derivative 6: (Write chosen word here):

Prefix

Root

Suffix

\_\_\_\_\_

Latin Root word: \_\_\_\_\_ Deriv. Part of Speech: \_\_\_\_\_

Meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

New Sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

Derivative 7: (Write chosen word here):

Prefix

Root

Suffix

\_\_\_\_\_

Latin Root word: \_\_\_\_\_ Deriv. Part of Speech: \_\_\_\_\_

Meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

New Sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

Derivative 8: (Write chosen word here):

Prefix

Root

Suffix

\_\_\_\_\_

Latin Root word: \_\_\_\_\_ Deriv. Part of Speech: \_\_\_\_\_

Meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

New Sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

